

NOTES ON THE AMYCTERIDES IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.—PART I.

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Some little time ago, on requesting permission to examine the *Amycterides* in the South Australian Museum, the authorities of that institution very kindly allowed me full opportunity to examine all the specimens in their charge and to describe the new species. The present paper deals with the first four principal genera, together with one or two smaller allied ones. I have thought it advisable to note all the species sent for examination, together with their *habitat*. In this connection it should be noted that many of the older specimens are without locality labels beyond "Australia. Old collection." The collection is particularly rich in species of *Sclerorinus*, but I have purposely deferred commenting on the range and distribution of these until the genus is considered as a whole in the revision of the subfamily at present being published in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. The descriptions of the new species are given at the end of the paper.

1. *Psalidura reticulata*, Boisd.—New South Wales: Sydney.
2. *Psalidura coxi*, Macl.
P. coxi, Macl., var. A.—New South Wales: Tamworth.
3. *Psalidura costipennis*, Ferg.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Four specimens, two of each sex, agreeing with type except that costæ are perhaps slightly less prominent, and the setæ are more numerous.
4. *Psalidura miracula*, Macl.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains, Tenterfield.
5. *Psalidura approximata*, Ferg. — Victoria: Mount Buffalo (Blackburn).
6. *Psalidura forficulata*, Macl.—South Australia: Ardrossan (Tepper). I can detect no difference between Queensland specimens and this single South Australian example. It would be interesting to know if the species occurs elsewhere in South Australia; otherwise, if this locality be correct, it is very difficult to account for its occurrence so far south.

7. *Psolidura frenchi*, Ferg. (?)—Queensland: Hughenden (A. M. Lea). A single ♂, probably this species, but with somewhat different elytral sculpture.
8. *Psolidura grandis*, Ferg.—South Australia: Leigh Creek (Blackburn), Muloolas.
9. *Psolidura caudata*, Macl.—Queensland (Blackburn), Longreach (A. M. Lea).
10. *Psolidura flavosetosa*, Ferg.—South Australia: Ouldea, Fowler Bay. Also from mallee districts, Victoria. Examination of a number of fresh specimens shows that the type has suffered some damage, probably from *Anthrenus*. The posterior edge of the anal segment is fringed with long hair or setæ, a similar tuft is present on the interforficular process of the apical dorsal segment; the laminae also are not absolutely linear, but are narrow, with gently rounded edge, and can only be clearly seen from behind. It should probably be placed in the *caudata* group, from the two other species of which the widely separated fascicles will distinguish it. The colour of the setæ is variable, and the name is hence not a good one.
11. *Psolidura elongata*, Macl.—New South Wales: Con-dobolin.
12. *Psolidura flavovaria*, Ferg.—South Australia. Doubtfully recorded from South Australia; the Museum specimens confirm this *habitat*. It also occurs in Victoria, specimens having been shown me from Mount Macedon and Portland.
13. *Psolidura squamigera*, Macl.—New South Wales: Tamworth.
14. *Psolidura mirabunda*, Gyll.—Tasmania; Victoria. Several specimens sent under the synonyms *impressa* and *howitti*. A ♀ labelled "Billinghurst" appears to belong to the same species. It is highly probable that *mirabunda*, Gyll., will have to be sunk in favour of *mirabilis*, Kirby. Erichson (Wieg. Arch. i., 1842, p. 113) definitely says that the two names belong to the one species. Specimens of *mirabunda* and *reticulata* were sent to the British Museum for comparison with the type of *P. mirabilis*, but unfortunately it could not be found. Kirby describes the laminae as "latae, compressae, obcuneatae, apice rotundatae, laevissimae, glaberrimae, nitidae," a description which, of all the species known to me, will only accurately fit *mirabunda*.

15. *Psalidura*, sp. (?)—Western Australia. Blackburn's collection. A single ♂ belonging to the *mirabunda* group, but differing from all the described species. To my mind the locality, Western Australia, is most probably erroneous, and as there is but a single specimen I hesitate to describe it.
16. *Psalidura assimilis*, Ferg.—New South Wales: Orange.
17. *Psalidura abnormis*, Macl.—New South Wales: Yass, Mulwala.
18. *Psalidura perlata*, Ferg.—Western Australia: Eucla, Israelite Bay, Eyre Sandpatch.
19. *Psalidura flavescens*, n. sp.
20. *Psalidura brevicauda*, n. sp.
21. *Psalidura sulcipennis*, Ferg.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Blackburn).
22. *Talaurinus riverinæ*, Macl.—New South Wales: Mulwala (Sloane); Victoria: Coromby (Tepper), Sea Lake (Goudie); South Australia: Adelaide, Ardrossan (Tepper), Blanchetown (Mrs. Kreuzler), Kilkerran (Blackburn), Yorketown. Numerous specimens; the series shows some variation in size, colour of clothing, and setæ. Specimens from Port Lincoln (Blackburn) differ in being smaller and in having rather more regular elytral granules. I have not considered them sufficiently distinct to describe even as constituting a variety.
23. *Talaurinus tenebricosus*, Ferg.—South Australia: Adelaide (Tepper).
24. *Talaurinus*, sp.—A single ♀ allied to *T. tenebricosus*, but with much rougher sculpture. The specimen is without locality from Blackburn's collection; it was sent under the name of "*morbillosus*, Boisd. (?)"
25. *Talaurinus tomentosus*, Boisd.—Victoria: Nelson (Blackburn); South Australia: Kingston (Zietz).
26. *Talaurinus penicillatus*, Macl.—Tasmania. A pair marked, in Blackburn's handwriting, "*morbillosus*, Er." This identification, which is possibly from comparison with Erichson's type, is certainly correct; unfortunately Erichson's name was preoccupied.
27. *Talaurinus howitti*, Macl.—No locality given. A pair from Blackburn's collection labelled "*T. victoriæ*," a species erected on the ♀ of *howitti*.
28. *Talaurinus simplicipes*, Lea.—South Australia: Kingston (Zietz).

29. *Talaurinus maculipennis*, Lea.—Western Australia: Kalgoorlie, Beverley.
Talaurinus maculipennis, Lea, var. *brevior*, n. var.
30. *Talaurinus*, sp.—South Australia: Ouldea; Western Australia. Allied to *T. maculipennis*, but with intermediate tibiæ simple. Though I believe the species to be undescribed, I hesitate to name it, as there is a possibility of it proving to be *T. carbonarius*, Pasc.,⁽¹⁾ with the somewhat meagre description of which it agrees.
31. *Talaurinus flaveolus*, n. sp.
32. *Talaurinus apicihirtus*, Ferg. — Queensland: Toowoomba (Blackburn).
33. *Talaurinus septentrionalis*, Ferg.—North Queensland: Palmer River (French). A pair from Blackburn's collection under the name of *T. maculatus*, Macl.
34. *Talaurinus plagiatus*, n. sp.
35. *Talaurinus*, sp.—South Australia: Adelaide (Blackburn). A single abraded ♀ resembling *T. simplicipes*, but with much finer antennal scape than in any of the group.
36. *Talaurinus*, sp.—Western Australia: Yilgarn (French). A single female from Blackburn's collection probably belonging to Group I., but not close to any species known to me.
37. *Talaurinus pulverulentus*, Macl., var. *prosternalis*, n. var.
38. *Talaurinus squamosus*, Macl.—New South Wales: Mulwala.
39. *Talaurinus inconspicuus*, Ferg.
40. *Talaurinus strangulatus*, Blackb.—Central Australia: Oodnadatta (co-type). An obscure species which I cannot refer with any certainty to any of my groups; probably it is most nearly allied to the *squamosus* group, though its elytral structure is at variance with the members of the group. In the present state of our knowledge of this difficult section (*granulati*) any arrangement into groups can only be considered as provisional, and isolated species from little-known regions are best left with merely an indication of their apparent affinities.
41. *Talaurinus*, sp.—South Australia: Lake Callabonna (Zietz). A single ♀ resembling *T. strangulatus*,

(1) Not *T. carbonarius*. A specimen has been compared with the type of *T. carbonarius* by Mr. K. G. Blair, of the British Museum.

but with different clothing and arrangement of granules, also showing an approach to *T. squamosus*. I hesitate to describe on a single ♀.

42. *Talaurinus angularis*, Ferg.—New South Wales: Tamworth (Musson).
 43. *Talaurinus scapularis*, Ferg.—Queensland.
 44. *Talaurinus ambiguus*, Macl.—No locality.
 45. *Talaurinus prypnoides*, Ferg. — South Australia: Mount Lofty (Tepper).
 46. *Talaurinus imitator*, Blackb.—Central Australia (cotype).
 47. *Talaurinus crassiceps*, Sloane, type.—Central Australia: Barrow Range. In my table of the genus this species would be associated with *T. imitator* in Group VI. The two species may be conveniently separated as follows:—

Group VI.

d. Intrastrial granules prominent, the depressions reduced to transverse furrows *T. imitator*, Blackb.

dd. Intrastrial ridges not granulate, the depressions subquadrate, foveiform *T. crassiceps*, Sloane

48. *Talaurinus rufipes*, Blackb. — Central Australia: Tempe Downs, MacDonnell Ranges.
 49. *Talaurinus regularis*, Sloane
 50. *Talaurinus helmsi*, Sloane
 51. *Talaurinus æqualis*, Sloane
 52. *Talaurinus solidus*, Sloane } The types of all these species are before me, together with an extensive series of specimens from the Elder Expedition collected by Mr. R. Helms. In this connection it might be said that Mr. Sloane in describing these species had only two specimens of each sent to him, and therefore was not in a position to judge correctly of their variation. The species were separated upon differences in convexity, in the degree of dilatation of the elytra, in the regularity of the sculpture, and in the granules. In all these points, however, the differences are slight and often elusive, and indeed appear to be inconstant. After careful examination of a large series I am now of the opinion that all the forms are referable to one variable species, though it may be advisable to recognize some of the names as worthy of subspecific rank.

T. regularis, as the species first described, must retain its name; it is characterized by the regularity of its elytral sculpture, the granules on the second and fourth interstices being small and hardly larger than those on the other interstices, the number of granules on the second is only a few less than the number on the third interstice.

T. helmsi was separated on account of its narrower form, greater convexity, and the less conical granules of the elytra. The differences are, however, slight and inconstant, and I regard *T. helmsi* as certainly conspecific with *T. regularis*.

T. æqualis differs in its flatter form and in the granules on the second and fourth interstices, these are fewer in number, more elongate and more depressed; the relation of the granules on the second to those on the third interstice is about one to two. It would seem advisable, therefore, to retain the name *æqualis* at least for a variety. The above notes are founded on an examination and comparison of the ♂ types of the species. On the females it is not so easy to reach a conclusion, the sculpture of the elytra varies more and in all the females are more robust and convex; indeed, it is not easy to absolutely associate females with the corresponding males. The type females of *T. regularis* and *T. æqualis* are in my own collection, having been retained by Mr. Sloane, so I have taken them for comparison. The types (♀) of *T. regularis* and of *T. helmsi* correspond fairly closely with their respective males; the ♀ type of *T. æqualis*, however, while of the elongate depressed form of the ♂, has the elytral interstices much more evenly granulate, and corresponds more with a number of specimens in the Museum collection from North-west South Australia (Wells' Expedition). The type of *T. solidus* is a ♀, and in size and general appearance closely resembles the ♀ *T. regularis*; it, however, has the granules larger and fewer in number on the second and fourth interstices. I am inclined to regard the type as a large specimen of *T. æqualis*.

In conclusion I may say that the slight differences between *T. regularis* and *T. æqualis* are much less than exist in big series of other species, as for instance in *T. bucephalus*, and I think there is little to be

gained in maintaining them as distinct species. I may add that Mr. Sloane very kindly re-examined his types and the other specimens while on a recent visit to Sydney, and was of the opinion that the specimens were all one variable species with the possible exception of the ♀ type of *T. aequalis*, which has in addition to other slight differences a slightly different impression on the fifth ventral segment.

Hab.—Western South Australia, most of the specimens labelled "Elder Expl. Expedition, May-June 24, 1891. Helms." A specimen of *T. helmsi* (so labelled by Mr. Sloane) is from Everard Range, one of *T. aequalis* is from Barrow Range, while the ♀ type of *T. aequalis* is from Fraser Range.

53. *Talaurinus typicus*, Macl.—New South Wales: Goulburn.
54. *Talaurinus alternans*, Macl.—No locality.
55. *Talaurinus tumulosus*, Ferg.—New South Wales: Tamworth (Musson).
56. *Talaurinus caviceps*, Macl.—South Australia: Ardrossan, Balaklava.
57. *Talaurinus carinatifrons*, n. sp.
58. *Talaurinus tuberculatus*, Macl.
59. *Talaurinus halmaturinus*, n. sp.
60. *Talaurinus bucephalus*, Oliv.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Blackburn). One labelled "Western Australia."
61. *Talaurinus*, sp.⁽²⁾—Several specimens of a species belonging to the *semispinosus* group. As I am not at all certain of the identity of several species of this group it seems best, to avoid further confusion, not to describe these specimens for the present. I have this species from Eucla; the South Australian Museum specimens are from Eyre Sandpatch.
62. *Talaurinus M-elevatus*, Lea.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains.
63. *Talaurinus bubaroides*, n. sp.
64. *Talaurinus spiniger*, n. sp.
65. *Talaurinus rugifer*, Boisd.—New South Wales: Sydney.
66. *Talaurinus impressicollis*, Macl.—Victoria. A single ♀ from Blackburn's collection sent under the synonym *hiscipennis*, Macl.

(2) *T. simulator*, Pasc., var.; from comparison with the type by Mr. K. G. Blair.

67. *Talaurinus niveovittatus*, Ferg.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).
68. *Talaurinus kirbyi*, W. S. Macleay.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains.
69. *Talaurinus carinatus*, Ferg.—Victoria: Nelson (Blackburn). (Co-type.)
70. *Talaurinus incanescens*, Macl.—No locality.
71. *Peritalaurinus macrocephalus*, Ferg.—Western Australia. A fine pair of this species from Blackburn's collection, wrongly labelled "*T. rugiceps*, Macl."
72. *Notonophes cichlodes*, Pasc.—The specimen sent is the one Sloane had under examination in describing the genus.
73. *Pseudonotonophes lemmus*, Pasc.—A new generic name seems necessary; the description of the genus is awaiting publication in my Revision.
74. *Sclerorinus waterhousei*, Macl.—South Australia; Central Australia. Two ♂'s without exact locality labels.
75. *Sclerorinus adalaidæ*, Macl.—Australia, no locality. A specimen which I regard as only a form of this exceedingly variable species.
76. *Sclerorinus vittatus*, Macl.—Ardrossan; South Australia (Tepper). Specimens from South Australia, without locality, and from Ardrossan agree with the type in form and appearance, but exhibit, *inter se*, great variability in the number, size, and position of the elytral tubercles. Specimens from Grange, South Australia, agree fairly well with both the types of *vittatus* and *conspersus*, and I see little reason for separating the two species beyond a slight difference in shape and the somewhat smaller tubercles. *S. rugicollis* and *S. angasi* are, in my opinion, undoubtedly conspecific with *S. vittatus*.
77. *Sclerorinus*, sp. (?)—A single ♂ allied to *vittatus*, and perhaps only an extreme variety. In the absence of further specimens, it would be unwise to deal with it at greater length at present. Australia, no locality.
78. *Sclerorinus sordidus*, Macl.—South Australia: Victor Harbour, Adelaide, Mount Lofty. Others without exact locality. A fairly large series of specimens, which I regard as referable to this species. The species is close to *S. vittatus*, but has more dingy clothing and less prominent tubercles concealed by the clothing; in these respects, however, the series shows considerable variation, this being more marked.

in the females, which are, as a rule, larger and more coarsely tuberculate than the males. As with most of the other species of the *adelaidæ* group, the species shows a tendency to merge with the species above and below it in the scale of magnitude and tubercular development. While some specimens show a decided approach to *S. vittatus*, others are hardly separable from the following species, and there are intermediate forms.

79. *Sclerorinus acuminatus*, Macl.—South Australia. Specimens compared with type of *acuminatus* agree also fairly closely with specimens of *sordidus*, except that they are smaller and have rather smaller tubercles. The fifth interstice is practically obsolete, while in *sordidus* it is as a rule fairly definite, though some specimens show a tendency towards obliteration.
80. *Sclerorinus tristis*, Boisd.—Tasmania. Specimens of a *Sclerorinus* from Tasmania without doubt belong to this species.
81. *Sclerorinus asper*, Macl.—South Australia. Specimens from South Australia agree with the type.
82. *Sclerorinus howitti*, Macl.—Victoria. A ♀ from Victoria agrees with the type. It is very doubtful if *S. asper* and *S. howitti* can be maintained as distinct from *S. tristis*; I myself do not think that they can. *S. acuminatus* and *S. obliteratus* are also extremely doubtfully distinct, though there seems more justification for their separation.
83. *Sclerorinus obliteratus*, Macl. (?)—Australia. A ♂ without locality agrees fairly closely with the type, which is, however, a ♀.
84. *Sclerorinus*, sp.—Victoria: Mount Buffalo. Close to *S. obliteratus*, but possibly distinct; both specimens are, however, males.
85. *Sclerorinus*, sp. (?)—A ♂ from Aldgate probably represents a new species of this group.
86. *Sclerorinus*, sp. (?)—A ♂ from Ballarat has the sculpture almost obliterated; it is possibly distinct.
87. *Sclerorinus*, sp. (?)—Victoria: Nelson (Blackburn). Close to *S. obliteratus*, Macl., but probably distinct.
88. *Sclerorinus irregularis*, Macl.—South Australia: Square Waterhole. A single ♀, in general appearance closely resembling *S. sordidus*.
89. *Sclerorinus*, sp. (?)—Kangaroo Island. A single ♀ greatly abraded, but apparently belonging to an undescribed species allied to *S. sordidus*.
90. *Sclerorinus neglectus*, n. sp.

91. *Sclerorinus regularis*, n. sp.
 92. *Sclerorinus convexus*, Sloane, var. *spenceri*, n. var.—
 Among the specimens sent were a number which show some variation, *inter se*, and which all differ from the type of *S. convexus* in my own collection. I can not regard these specimens as belonging to more than one species, though as the only specimen I have seen of *S. convexus* is the type, I cannot be certain if they represent a distinct species or only a variety; apparently this is the species that Blackburn (Report Horn Exped.) recorded as *S. convexus*. Under the circumstances, I have thought it advisable to give a varietal name to these specimens, and have adopted the name which Blackburn had apparently originally (a specimen in my collection is labelled "*spenceri*" in Blackburn's handwriting) given them in honour of Professor Baldwin Spencer. Below are given the chief characters for differentiating the variety from *S. convexus*:—

♂. Larger than *S. convexus*, less parallel-sided; head and rostrum as in type; prothorax variable, in specimen selected for description granules somewhat larger than in *convexus* and somewhat abraded; elytra with nodules on interstices larger, more elongate, much fewer in number on the second and fourth, on the second ending suddenly at declivity not extending down as gradually diminishing granules.

Dim.—♂, 23 x 8 mm.; ♀, 22 x 8 mm.

Hab.—Ouldea to Talarinna (R. T. Maurice), North-west South Australia (Wells Exped., H. Basedow), Deering Creek (Horn Exped.), Hermannsburg. None of the specimens show any signs of clothing, though such is evident in *S. convexus*.

Two specimens differ in being larger, more convex, and with rather coarser nodules. I cannot regard them as specifically distinct.

93. *Sclerorinus insignis*, Sloane.—Type, Elder Exped.
 94. *Sclerorinus noctis*, Sloane.—Type, Barrow Range, Elder Exped.

I would refer these two species, originally placed in *Talaurinus*, to *Sclerorinus*; they are closely allied, but I believe distinct. However, it is impossible to speak absolutely on this point, as they are of opposite sexes.

95. (?) *Talaurinus obscurus*, Sloane.—Type, Elder Exped.
 Though Sloane regarded this species as closely allied

to *convexus*, *insignis*, and *noctis*, I am inclined to regard it as probably generically distinct. Unfortunately, only the ♀ is known.

96. *Sclerorinus*, sp. (?)—A single ♀ from Menzies belonging to the *convexus* group; possibly it may prove to be the ♀ of *S. insignis*.
97. *Sclerorinus elderi*, Sloane.—Type ♂, Everard Range, Elder Exped. Besides the type the collection contains a number of specimens from different localities. The species is variable in regard to size, number, and to a certain extent arrangement of the tubercles. In the type ♂ the median ventral vitta is of a very dark-brown, practically black, colour; in the type ♀ (in my own collection) the vitta is light-brown. In almost all the specimens I have seen, ranging over a vast extent of country, the ♂ has the vitta of a light reddish-brown colour. Specimens of this type are in the collection from Ouldea and Fowler's Bay; except that the tubercles are somewhat larger, I cannot detect any other difference from the type. Specimens (♂ and ♀) from North-west South Australia (Wells Exped., March, 1903) differ somewhat in being rather depressed above, and in having the tubercles somewhat irregular and of a black colour. I cannot regard them as specifically distinct. Another ♀ from Gawler Ranges also shows some slight differences in the tuberculation. The range of the species appears to extend from the western portion of South Australia as far as the Murchison district in Western Australia.
98. *Sclerorinus molossus*, Pasc. (?)—Three specimens which I refer with some doubt to this species. They differ from *S. elderi* in the smaller prothoracic tubercles and also somewhat in the elytral tubercles. The specimens are from (1) Coolgardie (Blackburn's collection), ♂; (2) Yorketown, ♀; (3) Australia (Blackburn's collection), no locality label, ♀. Possibly they do not all belong to the same species, but I have little doubt that they do so.
99. *Sclerorinus angustipennis*, Sloane. Type ♂. A second ♂ labelled "Frazer Range." A ♀ labelled "Western Australia," Blackburn's collection, appears slightly different, though the differences are possibly sexual. The rostrum is rather stouter, the prothoracic granules less abraded, and the prothorax not so dilatate.

100. *Sclerorinus occidentalis*, Sloane. Types, ♂, ♀. This species is very close to *S. angustipennis*, but I regard it as distinct. Two other specimens from Blackburn's collection are in the Museum, and one (♀) labelled "Upper Murchison, Helms" (the type locality).
101. *Sclerorinus*, sp. n.—A ♂ labelled "Western Australia," York, Blackburn's collection, belongs to a new species allied to *S. elderi*. In the absence of more specimens I have not thought it advisable to describe the species.
102. *Sclerorinus molestus*, Pascoe (?).—Eyre Sandpatch, Fowler Bay, Ouldea. An extensive series was sent of a species which I have had with some doubt identified as *S. molestus* by Mr. Blair, of the British Museum. The species appears to be common in the regions bordering the Great Australian Bight, and is recognizable by its parallel-sided form with dense yellowish clothing, except on the tubercles. Several specimens from Eyre Sandpatch differ from the usual form in having the prothorax more dilatate and the elytra not parallel-sided; the tubercles are also rather smaller.⁽³⁾ I do not regard the form as specifically distinct. One ♂ labelled "Fowler's Bay" appears somewhat different, but is greatly abraded; the tubercles are red instead of black, diluted with red.
103. *Sclerorinus sabulosus*, Macl.—South Australia: Port Augusta.
104. *Sclerorinus*, sp. (?).—A single specimen from Pinnaroo of what is probably a new species allied to *S. sabulosus*. I have numerous specimens from the mallee districts of Victoria at present under examination.
105. *Sclerorinus biordinatus*, Macl.—Yorke Peninsula. An exceptionally beautiful species.
106. *Sclerorinus blackburni*, n. sp.
107. *Sclerorinus exilis*, Macl.
108. *Sclerorinus longus*, Macl.
109. *Sclerorinus vestitus*, Macl.—South Australia: Gawler Ranges; New South Wales: Silverton; Victoria: Birchip. The Victorian specimens are, as a rule, narrower than the South Australian, but I do not regard them as distinct.

(3) Judging from notes forwarded by Mr. Blair, this form probably corresponds closely with the type of *S. molestus*, Pasc.

110. *Sclerorinus stewarti*, Macl. (?)—South Australia: Blinman. Nearest to *S. stewarti*, but smaller than type. The last three species are undoubtedly close to one another, but differ in the relative size of the tubercles and to some extent in the clothing. *S. teniatus*, Pasc., appears to be synonymous with *S. stewarti*, Macl.
111. *Sclerorinus sublineatus*, Germar.—South Australia: Moonta, Peterborough, Blanchetown, Adelaide, Balaklava. A large series of specimens showing considerable variation in size, comparative width, and in the size of the elytral tubercles. *S. marginatus*, Pasc., is synonymous. One specimen was labelled "Northern Territory," probably an error.
112. *Sclerorinus pilularius*, Macl.—South Australia: Musgrave Range (R. T. Maurice), Wilgena (L. C. Stapleton), Ouldea. Close to the last species but larger, more ovate, and with somewhat different clothing.
113. *Sclerorinus*, sp. (?)—A single ♀ without locality, possibly a variety of *S. sublineatus*, Germar.
114. *Sclerorinus tuberculosus*, Macl.—Victoria.
115. *Sclerorinus germari*, Macl.—South Australia. Specimens agree with types (?) in Macleay collection. In addition to these typical specimens were a number of others which I prefer to regard as varieties rather than as distinct species.
1. ♂. No locality. Differs in having the median ventral vitta of a dark-brown colour.
 2. ♂, ♀. Wilmington. The ♂ is a much longer and narrower insect than the type of *germari*.
 3. ♂, ♀. Kangaroo Island. Differs in having the elytra somewhat longer in proportion to the prothorax, and in the setæ being of a yellowish colour.
116. *Sclerorinus parvulus*, Macl.—South Australia. Specimens sent agree with the type (?) in the Macleay collection. It is, however, doubtfully distinct from *S. germari*, differing merely in the prothoracic granules being more rounded and less obsolescent.
117. *Sclerorinus mucronipennis*, n. sp.
118. *Sclerorinus inconstans*, Lea.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko.
119. *Sclerorinus alpicola*, n. sp.
120. *Sclerorinus dilaticollis*, Macl.—South Australia.
121. *Sclerorinus horridus*, Macl.—South Australia: Fowler Bay, Port Lincoln, Ardrossan, Blanchetown,

- Moonta, Terowie. One labelled "Northern Territory," probably an error. The series shows great variation in size, clothing, and size of tubercles, so that it is somewhat difficult to obtain two specimens exactly alike.
122. *Sclerorinus riverinæ*, Macl.—Victoria. A pair from Blackburn's collection sent under the synonym *S. alternus*, Macl.
123. *Sclerorinus bubalus*, Oliv.—Tasmania; South Australia. This is the first record of this common Tasmanian species from South Australia; it also occurs in Victoria.
124. *Sclerorinus subcostatus*, Macl.—New South Wales: Yass.
125. *Sclerorinus*, sp. (?)—No locality. I have this species from Harden, New South Wales. It is close to *S. squalidus*, but probably undescribed.
126. *Sclerorinus*, sp. (?)—New South Wales: Mulwala (T. G. Sloane). Three specimens of a widely distributed species. It agrees fairly well with the descriptions of *S. hopei*; I have, therefore, deferred dealing with it until specimens can be compared with the type.
127. *Amycterus leichhardti*, Macl.—Western Australia. A ♂ marked "compared with type."
128. *Amycterus schönherri*, Hope.—Western Australia: Swan River.
129. *Amycterus draco*, W. S. Macleay.—Western Australia. The series sent for examination shows considerable variation in the number of tubercles composing the median rows on the prothorax. All the specimens show granularity of the derm between the elytra tubercles, but less marked than in the type, and in this respect the specimens approach closer to the variety *insignis*.⁽⁴⁾ Both the number of prothoracic tubercles and the granularity of the derm appear to vary independently. The typical characters of *draco* are the combination of few prothoracic tubercles (4-5) with an asperate derm; those of *insignis* are numerous tubercles (typically about 12) combined with an almost smooth derm. Examples of specimens with few tubercles and an almost smooth derm are not uncommon, but in the asperate specimens the prothoracic tubercles are rarely more than seven in number.

(4) Awaiting publication in my Revision of the *Amycterides*.

PSALIDURA BREVICAUDA, n. sp.

♂. Moderately large, elongate, subparallel. Black; densely clothed with greyish-brown scales; beneath with yellow subsetose scales at sides of segments and yellow setæ scattered throughout, fifth segment similarly clothed, and on forceps and apical ptergite, also with longer stouter setæ; setæ yellow; fascicles dark-brown.

Head strongly convex, densely clothed, sparingly setigeropunctate. Rostrum short, moderately deeply excavate, external ridges feebly bisinuate in outline, internal less prominent, short, strongly convergent, but apices separated. Eyes large, ovate. Prothorax (7 x 7 mm.) strongly rounded on sides, apex with median lobe strongly produced over head, ocular lobes well defined but less prominent, collar impression moderately marked, median line feeble; disc evenly and closely set with small, round, little prominent, strongly setigerous granules; sides granulate. Elytra (12 x 8 mm.) little widened on sides, apex strongly rounded, feebly mucronate, base subtruncate, humeral angles subnoduliform; with rows of small regular foveiform punctures, intervals between setigerous but not granulate; interstices with small round setigerous granules, on second, fourth, and sixth in single, on the others in double, series; sides similar. Metasternum rather strongly depressed in middle. Fifth segment strongly excavate, anterior border of excavation hardly reaching anterior margin of segment, preanal fossa deep, transversely oval, not separated from rest of excavation by a ridge, posterior margin of segment lightly fringed with setæ; fascicles set obliquely inwards and downwards 2 mm. apart at base, 1 mm. at apex. Forceps with apices alone evident, short stumpy, not meeting, laminae present, very small and only visible from behind; apical tergite bearded with yellowish hair.

♀. Of a more elliptical shape, in structure closely resembling ♂; beneath convex, intermediates longer, fifth without excavation, clothed with yellow setæ except over small bare area in centre.

Dim.—♂, 20 x 8 mm.; ♀, 20 x 8 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. Hobler, per A. M. Lea), Fraser Island (Bailey, South Australian Museum).

Type in author's collection.

One of the most remarkable species in the genus, not only in the short forceps and curiously placed fascicles, but in the very regular foveate elytral sculpture. It is not close to any other known to me, and cannot with propriety be forced into any of the groups in my table. Provisionally it may be formed into a new group, in the table coming near the end and

distinguished from the other groups with short forceps, by the well-developed fascicles and the form of the metasternum.

PSALIDURA FLAVESCENS, n. sp.

♂. Moderately stout, robust, in appearance close to *perlata*. Black; densely clothed with bright-yellow subpubescence or scales, covering all upper parts except rostral ridges, portion of head, and granules below, present on metasternum, and feebly on segments where scales are more setose; granules with long bright-yellow setæ, legs with stout setæ.

Head and rostrum as in *perlata*, frontal impression shallow, clothing forming a median and supraorbital vittæ. Prothorax (5 x 6 mm.) with smaller and more separate granules than in *perlata*, each with a long seta. Elytra (11.5 x 8 mm.) much as in *perlata*, densely clothed, intrastrial ridges traceable, setigerous; interstices with distinctly smaller granules, for the most part in double series, setæ long. Metasternum and anal segment as in *perlata*, except that excavation is less nitid.

Dim.—♂, 19 x 8 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Eucla (C. French), Port Lincoln (South Australian Museum). Close to *perlata*, but with very different clothing and noticeably smaller granules.

Type in author's collection.

TALAUINUS MACULIPENNIS, Lea.

Var. *BREVIOR*, n. var.

♂. Differs from typical specimens in being shorter and comparatively stouter; clothing with lighter portions predominating, setæ rather stouter, of a brighter yellow colour; prothoracic granules more distinct, not obscured by clothing; elytra with the intrastrial granules rather more prominent, the setæ distinctly more evident; otherwise as in type.

Dim.—♂, 12 x 5 mm.; ♀, 12 x 5.5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Eucla (C. French); South Australia (South Australian Museum, without exact locality).

Type in author's collection.

I have had specimens of this form under observation for some time, and while I do not regard them as specifically distinct, I think that the differences noted above are sufficient to entitle the form to subspecific rank.

TALAUINUS FLAVEOLUS, n. sp.

♂. Small, elongate-ovate, of type of *T. simplicipes*. Black, densely clothed with greyish or yellow subpubescence; setæ light-yellow.

Head gently convex, continuous with rostrum in same plane above, with a few scattered setæ. Rostrum short, hardly excavate, save for depression behind apical plate; internal ridges hardly distinct; three impressions traceable at base, a median linear and an oblique somewhat curved foveiform impression on either side. Scrobes simple. Eyes subovate. Prothorax (2.5 x 3 mm.) widely and evenly rounded on either side, apical margin with very feeble postocular sinuation; disc without impressions, granules practically obsolete, somewhat more evident at sides, each with a long stout decumbent seta arising posteriorly and projecting backwards. Elytra (6 x 4 mm.) gently rounded on sides, apex moderately strongly rounded, strongly declivous posteriorly, base almost truncate, humeri very slightly thickened, not projecting; disc with sculpture practically obliterated, no striæ traceable, on abrasion small obsolete granules to be seen, rendered slightly evident by the feeble rugosity of derm. Clothed with dense subpubescence and with long stout setæ arising from the obsolete granules and traceable into rows according to the interstices and into intermediate rows corresponding to the intrastrial granules. Beneath with light scattered setæ; intermediate segments moderately long; fifth segment lightly concave, a deeper transverse sulcus along posterior margin, not reaching sides, but bounded at each end by a small tubercle on the anterior edge. Middle tibiæ simple.

♀. Similar but more robust; rostrum with median area more definitely impressed; prothorax (3 x 3.5 mm.) and elytra (7 x 5 mm.) similarly sculptured; beneath convex, intermediates longer, fifth with a shallow somewhat irregular fovea surrounded by a few punctures.

Dim.—♂, 9.5 x 4 mm.; ♀, 11 x 5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Esperance Bay (♂), Eucla (♀), Blackburn's collection; Eucla (♀), (C. French), collection Ferguson.

I have had a single ♀ of this species under observation for some time; the presence of both sexes in the South Australian Museum collection has given me an opportunity of describing it. The clothing of the ♂ has been somewhat abraded and apparently discoloured; in both females it is of a bright-yellow and in one variegated with grey or white, the prothorax being also feebly trivittate. As seen from above the sculpture appears almost entirely obliterated; viewed from behind, owing to the foreshortening, shallow punctures become evident arranged into longitudinal rows. Of previously described species it comes nearest to *T. simplicipes*, Lea, but differs in the sculpture clothing and setæ.

Type in South Australian Museum.

TALAUINUS PLAGIATUS, n. sp.

♂. Size, shape, and general appearance of *T. septentrionalis*, intermediate tibiæ without subapical notch. Black, rather densely clothed with dingy-grey subpubescence, an obscure dark patch at each humeral angle, a few small indistinct dark maculæ on disc; beneath with fairly close silvery subsetose clothing; setæ dark-brown.

Head strongly convex, separately so from rostrum. Rostrum short, strongly excavate in front; external ridges subparallel; internal prominent, little convergent; median area depressed, sublateral sulci long, subparallel. Scrobes feebly curved, well defined, not reaching eye. Eyes rather large, ovate. Scape rather short, stout, strongly curved, incrassate, but not ampliate or explanate at apex. Prothorax (3 x 4 mm.) rather strongly widened, subangulate at sides, anterior to middle; apex with moderately distinct median lobe, but feeble ocular lobes; postapical constriction ill-defined but moderately strongly impressed, median line indefinite; with small obscure granules fairly closely set, rounded, somewhat irregular towards middle with tendency to coalesce longitudinally; sides granulate. Elytra (7 x 5 mm.) ovate in outline, base subtruncate, humeri marked but not produced, apex strongly rounded, posterior declivity steep; with rows of open shallow foveæ in striæ, the granules between small and little evident; interstices little raised, alternate ones rather thicker, setigerous but hardly evidently granulate, the whole sculpture somewhat obscure. Beneath with intermediate ventral segments moderately long, flat; fifth segment feebly and indefinitely concave in middle near apex. Forceps hardly visible in position, short, with moderately broad laminae set obliquely across inner face. Anterior tibiæ strongly angulate at apex, intermediate without subapical notch.

♀. Similar, more ovate; under-surface convex without impressions, anterior tibiæ not so strongly angulate at apex; disc with granules feeble but slightly more evident.

Dim.—♂, 11 x 5; ♀, 11 x 5.5 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland (Blackburn).

Type in South Australian Museum.

A small obscure species in appearance strongly resembling *T. septentrionalis*, but with simple tibiæ. It is perhaps closest to *T. panduriformis*, but, besides being smaller, it has more evident prothoracic granules, and rather more regular elytral sculpture, the punctures being more definite and the intermediate interstices (*i.e.*, the second and fourth) with more evident setæ set close together; the difference in the humeral angles is also very marked.

TALaurINUS PULVERULENTUS, Macl.

Var. PROSTERNALIS, n. var.

♂. Of size and general structure of typical specimens; antennal scape slightly more curved and rather more incrassate at extremity; prosternum with a narrow transverse carina in front of anterior coxæ, terminating abruptly at each end; metasternal tubercles situated slightly internal to middle trochanters and nearer to each other than in type.

♀. Similar to ♀ of typical specimens except that scape is slightly thicker.

Dim.—♂, 11 x 4 mm.; ♀, 12 x 5 mm.

Hab.—Central Queensland: Longreach (A. M. Lea).

Except in regard to the ridge on the prosternum and the approximation of the metasternal tubercles, this form does not differ from *T. pulverulentus*, for the difference in the antennæ is slight and only appreciable on careful comparison. In *T. pulverulentus* the metasternal tubercles are evidently farther apart; they are situated behind and a little towards the outer side of the middle trochanters.

Type in the South Australian Museum.

TALaurINUS CARINATIFRONS, n. sp.

♂. General facies that of *T. caviceps*. Black, densely clothed above except on elevations with greyish scales, beneath with similar more scattered clothing on middle and sides of each segment.

Head convex, forehead concave between the ends of the ridges; marked with three ridges, a prominent rounded one on each side, the prolongation back of the external rostral ridges, and a shorter, much finer, and more sharply defined ridge or carina in centre. Rostrum moderately deeply excavate, external ridges thick, rounded, slightly convergent basally, continuous with lateral ridges on head; internal ridges but little prominent, median area little depressed below level of internal ridges, sublateral sulci long, deep and foveiform at base, shallow anteriorly. Scrobes simple, not reaching eyes. Eye subrotundate. Prothorax (5 x 6 mm.) evenly rounded on sides, ocular lobes moderately well defined, median line not impressed but without granules; disc with numerous discrete rounded granules or tubercles, somewhat irregular in size and distribution. Sides granulate. Elytra (13 x 8 mm.) evenly rounded on sides, apex rather strongly rounded, base gently arcuate, humeri marked by out-turned nodule; with rows of small shallow open foveiform depressions obscured by clothing, each separated from the next above and below by a small nitid granule; interstices with small rounded somewhat

flattened tubercles, numerous and forming continuous rows on first, third, fifth, and sixth, fewer, larger, and more widely separated on second and fourth, on second about eight, on fourth four to five in number. Sides with numerous rounded nitid granules. Fifth segment with a moderately deep concavity occupying the middle two-fourths, with a deeper transverse sulcus along posterior margin. Anterior femora not ridged.

♀. Similar but more robust, head with median carina less evident, third interstice showing tendency to reduplication of the tubercles in the basal half. Beneath convex, fifth segment with irregular shallow transverse impression at extreme apex.

Dim.—♂, 21 x 8 mm.; ♀, 21 x 8.5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia.

Type in author's collection.

I have long had a specimen of this species in my collection, but merely regarded it as a form of *caviceps*. The examination of a number of specimens in the South Australian Museum collection at once showed the difference from that species, the tubercles both on prothorax and elytra being considerably finer.

TALAUINUS HALMATURINUS, n. sp.

♂. Large, elongate-ovate, general facies that of *T. verrucosus*. Black, tubercles subnitid, practically without clothing.

Head strongly ridged on each side above eye, middle of forehead with a feeble longitudinal carina. Rostrum strongly excavate, especially in front, external ridges subparallel, continued on to head; internal less prominent but distinct, moderately long, convergent; sublateral sulci long, rather deeply impressed, median area depressed. Scrobes ending distant to eye, with a feeble prolongation upwards and backwards. Prothorax (5 x 6 mm.) evenly rounded on either side, apical margin subtruncate above, ocular lobes feeble; disc with isolated rounded tubercles, rather farther apart in middle. Sides with tubercles becoming obsolete towards coxæ. Elytra (12 x 8 mm.) evenly rounded on sides, base arcuate, humeri marked by out-turned tubercle; disc with punctures irregular, hardly traceable into striæ, also with scattered setigerous granules; with rows of tubercles corresponding to the interstices, moderately large, rounded anteriorly, conical and more spinose posteriorly and laterally, the second interstice with four distantly placed, the last on declivity, third interstice with about ten extending just on to declivity, the tubercles isolated but closer together than on second, fourth with two

near middle, five with about eight, sixth with six forming lateral border; sides with tubercles subobsolete and closer. Beneath with small scattered setæ, intermediate segments long; fifth with shallow impression occupying a little more than middle two-fourths, deeper posteriorly and with a deep narrow somewhat boat-shaped fossa at extreme apex. Anterior femora not ridged.

♀. Similar to ♂ but more robust, with elytral tubercles somewhat more numerous; beneath strongly convex, fifth segment with only a shallow transverse apical impression.

Dim.—♂, 20 x 8 mm.; ♀, 22 x 9 mm.

Hab.—Kangaroo Island.

Type in South Australian Museum.

Very close in general appearance and elytral sculpture to *T. verrucosus*, Guèr., but, *inter alia*, with somewhat different excavation of fifth ventral segment. The excavation in both species is on the same general plan, but is much deeper in *T. verrucosus*, while the tubercles at the sides are not developed in *T. halmaturinus*; the internal rostral ridges are also more evident in the Kangaroo Island species. *T. tuberculatus* differs again in these respects.

TALaurINUS BUBAROIDES, n. sp.

♀. Small, ovate. Black, densely clothed with yellowish or grey subpubescence, completely covering the granules; setæ small, light coloured.

Head as viewed from above about twice as wide across eyes as width across external rostral ridges at apex, sides narrowed with slight curve outwards from behind eyes to base of rostrum. Rostrum little excavate, median area wide, shallow, and open; width across external ridges much less than width of rostrum, ridges not prominent, slightly divergent backwards; internal ridges little prominent, sublateral sulci small, foveiform at base, becoming rapidly shallower anteriorly; sides of rostrum greatly bulged out below scrobes. Scrobes somewhat curved with shallower extension continuing curve back and downwards to orbit. Scape moderately long, normal. Eyes rotundate. Prothorax (3 x 4.5 mm.) strongly transverse, sides strongly angulate in middle, narrowed to base and apex; ocular lobes rather well marked. Disc strongly convex from side to side, with median impressed line and strongly marked, somewhat flattened, impression on each side, making the lateral margins appear almost explanate. Granules small, discrete, densely clothed but readily traceable, absent along longitudinal impressions, clustered more thickly around lateral angle. Elytra (7 x 5.5 mm.) rather strongly

widened posteriorly, apex moderately rounded; base somewhat deeply emarginate, humeral angles projecting forwards, noduliform, basal end of third interstice also projecting forwards, less strongly noduliform. Disc with rows of small closely-set shallow punctures each subtended by a small granule; third and fifth interstices more prominent than the others, sutural with five granules, second with three or four small tubercles spaced out on interstice, third and fifth each with row of small closely-placed tubercles from base to middle, thence with a few isolated tubercles extending down declivity, fourth with three tubercles similar to second, sixth with row of about eight regularly and closely placed. Beneath gently convex; fifth with small transversely-oval foveiform depression at extreme apex.

Dim.—♀, 11·5 x 5·5 mm.

Hab.—South and Western Australia: Ouldea, Fowler Bay, Eucla.

Of this distinct species I have five specimens under examination, all apparently of the one sex and probably females. I have not hesitated to describe it, as it is a thoroughly distinct species. In general appearance it somewhat resembles *Sclerorinus horridus*, and I long had a specimen under that name. In Blackburn's collection there is a specimen named *S. parvulus*. It is, however, certainly not a *Sclerorinus*, and though tentatively placed in *Talaurinus* probably requires a new genus. I have selected a specific name in accordance with a superficial resemblance to *Bubaris pubescens*. There is a strong connection between this species and *T. scaber*, Boisd.; the rostrum in the latter species is rather longer and has the internal ridges raised at base, but is very similar in appearance, the shape of the thorax is practically the same, the elytral tubercles, however, are different.

Type in author's collection.

TALAUINUS SPINIGER, n. sp.

♀. Of moderate size, robust. Black, with feeble muddy clothing; setæ small, black; no median ventral vitta.

Head convex, broad, with two impressions in front continuous with sublateral rostral sulci. Rostrum short, width across external ridges considerably less than width across sides, external ridges somewhat convergent to base, internal ridges subobsolete, only indicated by the position of the sublateral sulci, these obliquely set, deep, foveiform at base, becoming shallower anteriorly, median area gently and evenly concave. Scrobes short, somewhat curved, ending distant from eye. Eyes small, round. Scape of moderate length, not much

incrassate. Prothorax (5 x 6 mm.) strongly transverse, sides bulged out and subangulate in middle; apical margin widely rounded above with moderately deep postocular sinuation. Disc strongly convex from side to side, more gently from before backwards, set with small rather prominent separate tubercles, absent along median and sublateral lines. Elytra (9 x 7 mm.) robust, apex moderately strongly rounded, base very gently arcuate, humeri marked by outwardly projecting tubercle; with rows of small punctures separated by small granules, the lines obscured and broken up by the interstitial tubercles; suture with row of small granules, larger and out-turned at base, the other interstices with strong conical tubercles larger and more acutely pointed posteriorly, second with four to five, situated moderately close together about middle of interstice, third with a continuous row of ten to twelve from base to declivity (on one side with a small tubercle on declivity), fourth with one or two separate tubercles near middle, fifth with three to four moderately close together starting from shoulder and three or four others more unevenly spaced out, sixth with three near middle. Beneath convex; fifth segment with a foveiform impression near apex.

Dim.—♀, 15 x 7 mm.

Hab.—Australia; no locality given.

Type in South Australian Museum. South Australia (National Museum, Victoria).

Though represented by female specimens only, the insect appears so distinct that I have not hesitated to describe it. Its immediate affinities are not obvious, but it shows some points of resemblance to both *T. bubaroides* and *T. incanescens*, probably when the ♂ is known its position will be more apparent.

SCLERORINUS NEGLECTUS, n. sp.

♂. Elongate-ovate. Black, opaque; densely clothed with grey and brown, trivittate with grey on head and prothorax, the median vitta subdivided on head and rostrum by median carina, elytra maculate; below last three segments maculate with yellow in middle and with sparse grey setæ near sides. Setæ dark-brown.

Head continued on into rostrum without interruption, the lateral and median carinæ continued up forehead, the median almost to vertex; rostrum not greatly excavate, sublateral sulci shallow with deeper foveiform pit at base. Prothorax (4 x 5 mm.) rather strongly rounded on sides, not greatly ampliate, ocular lobes moderately prominent; disc with well-defined subapical impression and deeply impressed median line, somewhat sparingly set with moderately large somewhat

depressed granules, elongate in middle, more rounded towards sides. Sides granulate. Elytra (11 x 6 mm.) gently rounded on sides, apex moderately strongly rounded, base gently arcuate, humeral angles rather feebly out-turned, noduliform; disc with rows of small punctures obscured by the clothing, subtended by setæ but no definite granules between the punctures; interstices broad and flat where tubercles are wanting, second with two or three subconical tubercles, spaced out between middle and apex, third with a more continuous row of elongate rather large tubercles about ten in number, more spaced out and subconical posteriorly, fourth without tubercles, fifth with a row more closely placed, rather smaller and more rounded about fourteen in number, sixth with a similar row of about eleven. Sides with rather pronounced somewhat tortuous tubercles. Fifth ventral segment with a narrow median channel not very deep, bordered on each side behind middle by a triangularly raised ridge or tubercle. Anterior femora not ridged beneath, intermediate tibiæ with a deep subapical notch.

♀. Similar but larger and more ovate, with the apex decidedly produced and obtusely mucronate; beneath convex, fifth segment with median channel not bounded by tubercles; intermediate tibiæ with much feebler notch.

Dim.—♂, 6 x 6 mm.; ♀, 20 x 8 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (Macleay Museum, South Australian Museum).

All the specimens, with the exception of a pair in the Museum collection labelled Northern Territory (probably an erroneous locality), are from the Port Lincoln district, where the species appears to be common. The series shows great variation both in the prothoracic and elytral sculpture, in some specimens the prothoracic granules are much smaller, more elongate, and showing a distinct tendency to become obsolete in the middle; the tubercles on the elytra are often variable, in particular those on the more lateral interstices. Some specimens show a decided approach to *S. regularis*, and it is questionable whether that species should not be regarded as an extreme variation of *S. neglectus*. Though in most Australian collections the species appears to have been overlooked by previous describers.

Type in author's collection.

SCLERORINUS REGULARIS, n. sp.

♂. Size moderately large, convex, subparallel. Black, densely covered with yellowish-brown clothing; setæ light-

brown; ventral segments maculate with lighter in middle and at sides.

Head convex, upper-surface practically in same plane with that of rostrum, forehead with three ridges, the extension backwards of the rostral carinæ. Rostrum broad, the carinæ on upper-surface distinct, transversely convex, the median carina narrowing slightly to base and widening somewhat on head; sublateral sulci long, foveiform at base. Head and rostrum remotely and subobsoletely punctate. Prothorax (5 x 6 mm.) moderately ampliate, widest in front of middle; ocular lobes rather prominent. Disc convex, median impression rather ill-defined, apical impression only traceable at sides; closely set with small regular rounded tubercles, not noticeably depressed; sides granulate. Elytra (11 x 7 mm.) gradually but not greatly widened to behind middle; base arcuate, humeral angles marked by small tubercles. Disc with regular rows of shallow impressions, separated by small setigerous granules concealed by clothing; interstices tuberculate; second with three isolated elongate tubercles near middle; third with a regular row of fifteen, closely set, extending from base half-way down declivity, rounded basally, subconical on declivity; fourth without tubercles; fifth with a continuous row of twenty-two smaller rounded tubercles; sixth with nine intermediate in size and not extending to base. Sides with tubercles obsolete. Apical ventral segment with a strong median channel bordered on either side by a small tubercle. Anterior femora with a feeble indication of a ridge beneath; intermediate tibiæ with a strong subapical notch.

♀. More robust and ovate in outline; beneath convex, the fifth segment with a feeble median impression; anterior femora not ridged; intermediate tibiæ with a feeble indication of a subapical notch.

Dim.—♂, 18 x 7 mm.; ♀, 20 x 9 mm.

Hab.—Gawler Ranges (F. Andrews, South Australian Museum, type).

The notch on the intermediate tibiæ will separate the species from all, except *S. neglectus* and *S. dimidiatus*, of the members of the first section of the genus. From *S. neglectus* its larger size and in general more robust form will, in addition to the more marked differences in the prothoracic and elytral sculpture, help to distinguish it. To this species I refer with some slight doubt specimens from Port Lincoln; these latter, however, show a decided tendency towards *S. neglectus* and lead me to question whether both forms do not belong to the one variable species. I do not think, however, that this is really the case. *S. dimidiatus*, Macl., is founded

on an isolated specimen from Flinders Range; it agrees with *S. regularis* in the rounded character of the prothoracic granules, but differs in having the third interstice subcostate.

SCLERORINUS ALBOVITTATUS, n. sp.

♂. Elongate-ovate, size moderate. Black; densely clothed with yellowish-brown subpubescence; head trivittate, the median vitta subdivided by a median bare line, prothorax trivittate with white, the median vitta narrow, elytra with white vittæ along the third and fifth interstices; sides of head, prothorax, and lower border of elytra with white, the white clothing more squamose in character; under-surface with whitish macules on middle and sides of segments forming interrupted vittæ, last segment with white clothing distributed over whole surface.

Rostrum with median line bare, not definitely raised, extending up on to and along forehead, basal foveæ moderately deep. Prothorax (4 x 5 mm.) transverse, moderately ampliate on sides, ocular lobes rather feeble. Disc convex, with transverse subapical impression and feebly impressed median line, set with round somewhat-depressed setigerous granules moderately close together, obsolescent along vittæ; sides granulate. Elytra (10 x 6 mm.) evenly rounded, not greatly widened on sides, base gently arcuate, humeral angles marked but not produced. Disc with punctures obscured by clothing but apparently small and shallow; interstices tuberculate, the tubercles small, becoming somewhat larger posteriorly, feebly conical on declivity; second with five or six isolated tubercles, not extending down declivity, third interstices tending to approximate on declivity, with a row of about twelve from base nearly to apex, fourth with three anterior to middle varying in position, fifth with three at humeral angle only, sixth with a closely set row of twelve; sides with regular rows of rounded tubercles. Fifth ventral segment with small median impression at extreme apex, bordered on either side by a small tubercle obscured by clothing. Legs simple.

♀. Similar to ♂ but somewhat more ovate, and convex beneath.

Dim.—♂, 14 x 6 mm., ♀; 15 x 7 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Eucla (C. French and South Australian Museum).

Though in general appearance close to species of the type of *S. germari*, and, like that group, with the fifth interstice only tuberculate at shoulder, the structure of the fifth ventral segment points to a closer relationship to the *adelaidæ* group, though it is very distinct from any other described species of

the group. The median macules tend to form a distinct median vitta, but it has not the hirsute character of species in the vittate groups. Most of the Museum specimens are without locality.

Type in author's collection.

SCLERORINUS BLACKBURNI, n. sp.

♂. Elongate, subparallel, strongly tuberculate. Black; clothing dense, rich-brown, on head forming median and sublateral vittæ; a brownish patch on either side between vittæ; whitish on prothorax forming feeble sublateral vittæ and faintly indicated in middle line; elytra with inner-surfaces of tubercles clothed with white; sides of prothorax and elytra with white. Beneath with a dense tomentose vitta of a rich ruddy-brown colour. Setæ black.

Head strongly convex, the upper rostral surface not in same plane as head, forehead flattened in front, external rostral ridges extending back with a slight change of direction on to the head. Rostrum broad, evenly though not deeply excavate, external ridges slightly divergent posteriorly, median carina narrow, distinctly raised, not extending upon head, sublateral sulci broad, shallow, with smaller deeper foveiform depressions at base. Eyes subrotundate. Prothorax (6 x 7.5 mm.) dilatate, subangulate on sides anterior to middle, post-ocular sinuation of apical margin moderately strong but lobes not marked; disc with evident transverse subapical impression, median line free from tubercles, sublateral lines irregularly impressed, free from tubercles; elsewhere with strong irregular somewhat depressed tubercles, rounded or slightly transverse. Sides with granules decreasing in size from above down and not continued to coxæ. Elytra (15 x 8 mm.) elongate, little widened, apex almost subtruncate, with a strong granulate flange; base feebly arcuate, humeri with single, outwardly directed, tubercle. Disc with rows of small shallow foveiform punctures obscured by clothing, each subtended by a small, setigerous granule; interstices tuberculate, sutural with a row of fine granules larger at base; second with four large spinose tubercles, black, spaced out and uniformly placed on the two sides; third with a continuous row of strong spinose tubercles, upwardly, backwardly somewhat outwardly directed, nine on left, twelve on right in type; fourth without tubercles; fifth with humeral tubercle only, followed by a small granule, thence interstice only traceable by a row of setæ; sixth with a continuous row of large outwardly-directed tubercles, ten in number. Sides with rows of rounded granules or tubercles diminishing in size in successive rows. Under-surface with deep groove on either side of vitta on first and second segments, the

others somewhat irregular, hardly rugulose, non-granulate, with a few setæ. Anterior femora ridged beneath. Middle tibiæ simple.

Dim.—♂, 24 x 8 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory; South Australia: Cleve (Blackburn).

Type in South Australian Museum.

Two specimens, both males, from the late Rev. T. Blackburn's collection, in memory of whom I have named it. I regard it as probably the finest species yet described in this genus. It is most nearly related to *S. biordinatus*, but differs decidedly in clothing, and in the much larger tubercles both on thorax and elytra; the strong dark tubercles contrasted against the rich almost reddish-brown clothing should render it easy of identification. Although the type is labelled Northern Territory, it seems improbable to me that this species should range from Cleve in Yorke Peninsula, South Australia, to the Northern Territory, particularly as the other members of the genus are almost all restricted in their *habitat*. Furthermore, the only other species of *Sclerorinus* in the present collection labelled as coming from Northern Australia are species whose known *habitats* are in the south of South Australia. The possibility suggests itself, therefore, that all these species have through some error been wrongly labelled.

SCLERORINUS ALPICOLA, n. sp. or var.

♂. General facies that of *S. inconstans*, Lea, but slightly smaller and somewhat narrower. Black, legs sometimes diluted with red; clothing much as in *S. inconstans*, but rather lighter, brownish with whitish vittæ, head trivittate, median vitta subdivided into two, prothorax trivittate, elytra with rather feeble vittæ traceable along the two inner and two outer striæ; with median black hirsute vitta along under-surface.

Head with external rostral ridges continued for some distance along each side of forehead, median rostral carina distinctly elevated, continued on to head but interrupted at junction of head and rostrum, sublateral foveæ moderately deep. Prothorax (4 x 4.5 mm.) widest anterior to middle, ocular lobes rather feeble; set with fine scattered granules, larger in apical third, generally smaller than in *S. inconstans*. Elytra (10 x 6 mm.) less dilatate than in *S. inconstans*, rows of punctures similar but tubercles on interstices smaller and fewer in number; second with two or three, third with five or six unevenly spaced over whole length of interstice, fourth without any, fifth variable in number and position of the tubercles, these not forming a closely-set row but spaced out

over length of interstice, sixth with tubercles somewhat smaller but more regular and closer together. Apical ventral segment with a concave depression slightly shallower than in *S. inconstans*. Legs simple.

♀. Somewhat more ovate than the male; beneath convex, with a much feebler brownish vitta.

Dim.—♂, 16 x 6 mm.; ♀, 17 x 7 mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Mount Baldy (H. J. Carter), Victorian Alps (Rev. T. Blackburn).

Close to *S. inconstans*, Lea, of which it might well be regarded as a variety; as, however, a fairly extensive series shows little variation in the size of the tubercles and in other points, I think it justifiable to propose a distinct name for the southern form. The prothoracic granules are not noticeably smaller than in the type of *S. inconstans*, but they are decidedly smaller than the majority of specimens from Mount Kosciusko; the elytral tubercles are also smaller, and as a general rule are fewer in number. The clothing is described from a specimen in good preservation, but the majority of specimens are abraded or discoloured and the vittæ obscured.

Type in author's collection.

SCLERORINUS MUCRONIPENNIS, n. sp.

♀. Size small, ovate, moderately robust, general facies that of *S. germari*. Black, densely clothed with dark-brown subsquamose clothing, vittate with white, head trivittate, the median vitta bifurcate on the rostrum, prothorax trivittate, elytra with two longitudinal vittæ on each side, one internal to third interstice, the other along lateral border, sides of prothorax and elytra with white along lower edge. Beneath with a feeble median greyish vitta. Setæ brownish.

Head continued into rostrum without interruption, the external ridges running on to forehead, forehead not carinate in middle; rostrum not excavate, median carina not greatly raised, subtriangular in front, narrowed at base, a small fovea present on head at base of median carina; sublateral basal foveæ rather deep. Eyes rotundate. Prothorax (4 x 5 mm.) rather strongly ampliate on sides, ocular lobes somewhat feeble, disc with well-defined subapical transverse impression, median line hardly impressed; set with small rounded granules, depressed and obsolescent towards centre, becoming larger and more evident towards sides; sides granulate. Elytra (9 x 6 mm.) ovate, apex rounded, with a small emargination at suture bounded on either side by a short mucro situated at end of third interstice; base subtruncate, humeri marked by a small tubercle, not at all advanced. Sculpture of disc confused, punctures small, shallow, intervening

ridges setigerous, not definitely granulate; interstices with small tubercles, their apices pointing backwards, suture with only a few elongate granules at base, second with four or five separate tubercles not reaching base nor extending down declivity, third with a more or less continuous row of thirteen from base extending half-way down declivity, the basal tubercles somewhat elongate, the apical ones more subconical, fourth with two or three in middle, fifth with a few at humeral angle rapidly diminishing till only traceable by a row of setæ, sixth with a continuous row of twelve more rounded tubercles; sides with rows of round rather flattened tubercles. Beneath convex. Intermediate tibiæ with feeble indications of a subapical notch.

Dim.—♀, 13 x 6 mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Nelson (Rev. T. Blackburn).

Contrary to my usual custom, I have selected a female as the type of this species, partly because the chief specific distinction lies in the mucronate elytra of this sex, partly because I have seen no male from the same locality as a female. In the Museum collection, however, there is a male from Kingston, a neighbouring town in South Australia, which, I believe, belongs to the same species. It is narrower and more elongate (13.5 x 5 mm.), and has the prothoracic granules less obsolescent in the centre, the elytral tubercles are more elongate, below there is a golden-brown median hirsute vitta, the anterior femora are ridged beneath and the middle tibiæ have a strong subapical notch, also the elytra are not mucronate. The specimen is greatly abraded, but has setæ of a light-yellowish colour; this, however, appears to be a variable character, as the colour differs in the females also. Apart from the mucronation there is little to distinguish this species from *S. germari* or *S. parvulus*; as, however, I have five females before me, all exhibiting the same mucronation, I can only regard this as constant and of specific value. A female from the Howitt collection, National Museum, Melbourne, belongs to this species; it is labelled *S. mucronatus*, Macl. It is, however, smaller (6 lines) than the dimensions given (8 lines) of *S. mucronatus*, and the descriptions do not agree; unfortunately, the type of *S. mucronatus* appears to be missing.

Type in South Australian Museum.